UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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10/674,327	09/29/2003	Peter Lang	2058.233US1	4654

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2168	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/674,327	LANG ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Aaron Sanders	2168	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 October 2007*.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on *29 September 2003* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in

37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is

eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e)

has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to

37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10 October 2007 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

Claims 1-24 are pending. Claims 1-13 and 15-17 are amended. Claims 25-33 are

canceled.

Drawings

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every

feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the methods of claims 1-16 and 17-24

must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to

the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing

sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet,

even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing

should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure

must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must

be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the

drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the

renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an

application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet"

pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will

be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The

objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

Claim 1 is incomplete for omitting an essential step, such omission amounting to a gap

between the steps. See MPEP § 2172.01. Specifically, the method does not define the tailored

object class definition before redefining it in the third step. The specification may disclose the

missing steps, but those steps are not read into the claim limitations.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful
> improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed

to non-statutory subject matter.

The disclosed subject matter lacks a practical application of a judicial exception (law of

nature, abstract idea, naturally occurring article/phenomena) since it fails to produce a useful,

concrete, and tangible result.

As per claims 1-16, the disclosed subject matter does not produce a tangible result because it fails to produce a result that is limited to having real world value rather than a result that may be interpreted to be abstract in nature as, for example, a thought, a computation, or manipulation of data. Specifically, the disclosed subject matter provides for making the association between the identifiers and fields available for data processing activities. This result is not defined in the specification, thus it is unknown if making these associations "available" requires the tangible result of sending them to another system or presenting them to a user. The result remains in the abstract and, thus, fails to achieve the required status of having real world value.

Further, as per claims 1-14, according to the instant specification (see the paragraph beginning on pg. 17, line 27), the computer program product includes carrier waves. As such, the instant claims are non-statutory.

As per claims 17-24, the disclosed subject matter does not produce a tangible result because it fails to produce a result that is limited to having real world value rather than a result that may be interpreted to be abstract in nature as, for example, a thought, a computation, or manipulation of data. Specifically, the disclosed subject matter provides for changing a field status. This result does not appear to require a tangible result such as sending the changes to another system or presenting them to a user. The result remains in the abstract and, thus, fails to achieve the required status of having real world value.

As per claims 17-24, the instant claims are directed to software *per se*. Independent claim 17 recites a computer program *per se* and functional descriptive material consisting of data structures and computer programs, which impart functionality when employed as a computer

component. As such, the instant claims are not limited to statutory subject matter and are

therefore non-statutory. See Diehr, 450 U.S. at 185-86, 209 USPQ at 8.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-9 and 11-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Hansen et al., U.S. 6,886,016 (Hansen), in view of Olds, U.S. 5,878,415 (Olds).

1. A computer program product, tangibly embodied in one ore more information carriers,

for tailoring the storage of information, the computer program product comprising instructions

operable to cause one or more data processing apparatuses to *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 3)*:

present a user with options for tailoring an object class definition *(See e.g. Hansen Figs.

2, 2A, and col. 3, line 57 – col. 4, line 5, "Next, in step 106, the user [selects] a plurality of

attributes associated with the index class. As shown in FIG. 2A, the user can select from a list of

available or existing attributes (key fields) 170")*;

receive user input for tailoring the object class definition in response to the presentation

of options, the user input identifying *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 2A and col. 3, line 57 – col. 4, line 5,

"Thus, in FIG. 2A, the user has defined the index class Patient")*

a first field to be included in the tailored object class definition *(See e.g. Hansen*

Fig. 2A and col. 3, line 57 – col. 4, line 5, "Thus, in FIG. 2A, the user has defined the

index class Patient, and assigned or created the following attributes 180: Last Name,

First Name, Social Security Number, Date Admitted (Date 1), and Doctor" where the

claimed "first field" is one of the referenced "attributes"),

a second field to be included in the tailored object class definition *(See e.g.*

Hansen Fig. 2A and col. 3, line 57 – col. 4, line 5, "Thus, in FIG. 2A, the user has

defined the index class Patient, and assigned or created the following attributes 180: Last

Name, First Name, Social Security Number, Date Admitted (Date 1), and Doctor" where

the claimed "second field" is one of the referenced "attributes"),

a first user or group of users *(Hansen Fig. 2A shows that a user has selected the*

"ACLPUBLIC" Access List, which is the claimed "first... group of users"), and

a second user or group of users *(Hansen Fig. 2A shows that a user has selected*

the "US_ENGLISH" Language, which is the claimed "second... group of users");

redefine the tailored object class definition to include the first field and the second field

(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 2 and col. 4, lines 18-30, "After the user has completed the process of

defining the index class, the information is transmitted to the library server 30, via step 110");

associate a first identifier with the first field to identify that the first user or group of users

is to be excluded from a first activity that involves the first field *(Hansen implicitly teaches*

excluding groups of users from activities involving identified fields in at least Figs. 2, 2A, and

col. 3, line 41 – col. 4, line 41. Olds, however, explicitly teaches the limitation, see Figs. 2, 5,

col. 7, lines 27-35, "During a setting step 44, an access control property of the ancestor object is

initially created and initialized," and col. 8, lines 35-46, "A trustee/mask field 86 contains a

value identifying a trustee if the property 84 indicates in a property type field 88 that the

property 84 grants 'object rights' or 'all properties rights' or a specific property access right."

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the database art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of the cited references because Olds' teachings would have

allowed Hansen's method to gain a common means for controlling access to information, see

Olds col. 3, lines 21-27); and

associate a second identifier with the second field to identify that the second user or

group of users is to be excluded from a second activity that involves the second field *(Hansen*

implicitly teaches excluding groups of users from activities involving identified fields in at least

Figs. 2, 2A, and col. 3, line 41 – col. 4, line 41. Olds, however, explicitly teaches the limitation,

see Figs. 2, 5, col. 7, lines 27-35, "During a setting step 44, an access control property of the

ancestor object is initially created and initialized," and col. 8, lines 35-46, "A trustee/mask field

86 contains a value identifying a trustee if the property 84 indicates in a property type field 88

that the property 84 grants 'object rights' or 'all properties rights' or a specific property access

right." Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the database art at the time

of the invention to combine the teachings of the cited references because Olds' teachings would

have allowed Hansen's method to gain a common means for controlling access to information,

see Olds col. 3, lines 21-27); and

make the association of the first identifier with the first field and the association of the

second identifier with the second field available for data processing activities *(See e.g. Hansen*

Fig. 2 and col. 4, lines 18-30, "After the user has completed the process of defining the index

class, the information is transmitted to the library server 30, via step 110").

2. The computer program product of claim 1, wherein the instructions also cause the one

or more data processing apparatuses to exclude the first user or group of users from the first

activity *(See e.g. Olds Fig. 3 and col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 6, "The propagator 68 may include*

conventional hierarchical database access means, such as conventional directory services or

NDS software, which has been extended according to the present invention to propagate

previously unavailable inheritable access constraints such as object class filters and/or specific

property access controls").

3. The computer program product of claim 1, wherein the instructions cause the one or

more data processing apparatuses to receive user input identifying a role that the first user or

group of users plays in an operation *(See e.g. Olds Figs. 2, 5, col. 7, lines 27-35, "During a*

setting step 44, an access control property of the ancestor object is initially created and

initialized," and col. 8, lines 35-46, "A trustee/mask field 86 contains a value identifying a

trustee").

4. The computer program product of claim 3, wherein the instructions cause the one or

more data processing apparatuses to associate an identifier of the role with the first field *(See e.g.*

Olds Fig. 5 and col. 8, lines 35-46, "A trustee/mask field 86 contains a value identifying a

trustee").

5. The computer program product of claim 1, wherein the instructions cause the one or

more data processing apparatuses to receive user input identifying a fieldgroup that includes the

first field *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 2 and col. 3, line 57 – col. 4, line 5, "Thus, in FIG. 2A, the user*

has defined the index class Patient, and assigned or created the following attributes 180: Last

Name, First Name, Social Security Number, Date Admitted (Date 1), and Doctor").

6. The computer program product of claim 1, wherein the instructions cause the one or

more data processing apparatuses to:

receive first user input identifying the first field and the second field from a first

individual *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 2 and col. 3, line 57 – col. 4, line 5, "Thus, in FIG. 2A, the user*

has defined the index class Patient, and assigned or created the following attributes 180: Last

Name, First Name, Social Security Number, Date Admitted (Date 1), and Doctor"); and

receive second user input identifying the first user or group of users and the second user

or group of users from a second individual *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 2 and col. 3, line 57 – col. 4,*

line 5, "If an attribute is not listed, the user can add a new attribute to the list 170 by exiting the

application (after saving or canceling the session) and modifying the list of available attributes

170 directly").

7. The computer program product of claim 1, wherein the instructions also cause the one

or more data processing apparatuses to receive user input identifying the first activity from which

the first user or group of users is excluded *(Hansen Fig. 2A shows that a user has selected the*

"US_ENGLISH" Language, which is the claimed "first... group of users" and would exclude

other users who do not speak English).

8. The computer program product of claim 7, wherein the instructions cause the one or

more data processing apparatuses to receive user input identifying an authorization level

identifying the first activity *(Hansen Fig. 2A shows that a user has selected the "ACLPUBLIC"*

Access List, which is the claimed "authorization level" for "first... group of users").

9. The computer program product of claim 8, wherein the instructions cause the one or more data processing apparatuses to receive user input selecting the authorization level from a group of at least four authorization levels *(Hansen Fig. 2A shows that a user has selected the "ACLPUBLIC" Access List, which is the claimed "authorization level").*

11. The computer program product of claim 1, wherein the instructions also cause the one or more data processing apparatuses to:

receive user input identifying an operation performed with the tailored object *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 5 and col. 7, lines 15-32, "The query could be in the form of "Find all information regarding patients where Wong is a doctor")*; and

associate an operation identifier, the first identifier, and the first field to indicate that the first user or group of users is to be excluded from the first activity that involves the first field in the operation *(See e.g. Olds Figs. 2, 5, col. 7, lines 27-35, "During a setting step 44, an access control property of the ancestor object is initially created and initialized," and col. 8, lines 35-46, "A trustee/mask field 86 contains a value identifying a trustee if the property 84 indicates in a property type field 88 that the property 84 grants 'object rights' or 'all properties rights' or a specific property access right").*

12. The computer program product of claim 11, wherein the instructions cause the one or more data processing apparatuses to receive user input identifying a collaboration of at least two parties *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 5 and col. 7, lines 15-32, "The query could be in the form of "Find all information regarding patients where Wong is a doctor").*

13. The computer program product of claim 1, wherein the instructions also cause the one or more data processing apparatuses to instantiate the tailored object class definition *(See e.g.*

Hansen Fig. 2 and col. 3, lines 41-56, "FIG. 2 is a flow diagram illustrating a process 100 by which the user creates an index class and defines its attributes according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention").

14. The computer program product of claim 1, wherein:

the first activity comprises display of contents of the first field *(See e.g. Olds col. 3, lines 15-20, "Each access control property has three parts... The second part identifies a property type, thereby indicating the property or properties for which those access rights are given. Property types include 'object rights,' 'all properties rights,' and specific properties ")*; and

the second activity comprises display of contents of the second field *(See e.g. Olds col. 3, lines 15-20, "Each access control property has three parts... The second part identifies a property type, thereby indicating the property or properties for which those access rights are given. Property types include 'object rights,' 'all properties rights,' and specific properties ").*

15. The computer program product of claim 1, wherein the instructions cause the one or more data processing apparatuses to create a graphical user interface to lead a user through the tailoring *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 2A).*

16. The computer program product of claim 15, wherein the instructions cause the one or more data processing apparatuses to create the graphical user interface on a web browser *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 2 and col. 3, lines 41-56, "FIG. 2 is a flow diagram illustrating a process 100 by which the user creates an index class and defines its attributes according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention ").*

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hansen et al.,

U.S. 6,886,016 (Hansen) and Olds, U.S. 5,878,415 (Olds), in view of Keinsley et al., U.S.

2003/0154403 (Keinsley).

10. The computer program product of claim 1, wherein the instructions also cause the one

or more data processing apparatuses to:

identify a trigger *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 2A, where the claimed "trigger" is the referenced*

changing the Access List from "ACLPUBLIC" to another option in the drop down menu); and

based upon the identification of the trigger, end the association of the first identifier with

the first field to indicate that the first user or group of users is no longer excluded from the first

activity *(Hansen and Olds do not teach ending the association between an identifier and a field*

based on a trigger. However, Keinsley does, see [0561], "Reinstate a User is equivalent to

Register a User, where an existing user account is being used, where the user has been

previously registered with the entity, and the status is Revoked. This results in reregistered and

active status records being set up for the entity-user." Thus, it would have been obvious to one

of ordinary skill in the database art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of the

cited references because Keinsley's teachings would have allowed Hansen and Olds' method to

gain the ability to reinstate a user after a suspension, see [0561]).

Claims 17-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hansen et

al., U.S. 6,886,016 (Hansen), in view of Keinsley et al., U.S. 2003/0154403 (Keinsley).

17. A system comprising *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 1)*:

a data storage device including tailored data object class definitions *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 3 and col. 5, lines 30-33, "The Index Class Definition Table 214 (Table 2) lists all index classes and their respective identification numbers")*, the tailored data class definitions having user-defined data fields *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 2 and col. 3, line 57 – col. 4, line 5, "Thus, in FIG. 2A, the user has defined the index class Patient, and assigned or created the following attributes 180: Last Name, First Name, Social Security Number, Date Admitted (Date 1), and Doctor")*; and

a data processing device in data communication with the data storage device, the data processing device being configured to perform data processing activities in accordance with a set of machine-readable instructions *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 6 and col. 7, lines 15-32, "The Request Processor 322 takes the query 302 and processes it in step 520")*, the activities including:

identifying a trigger *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 2A, where the claimed "trigger" is the referenced changing the Access List from "ACLPUBLIC" to another option in the drop down menu)*; and

changing a status of a field in a first instance of a tailored object based on identification of the trigger *(Hansen implicitly teaches changing a field's status, i.e. the status of the referenced "attributes" would change if another "Access List" option were chosen. Keinsley, however, explicitly teaches changing the status based on a trigger, see Fig. 15B where, when the referenced "Status" is changed to "Inactive," the user is temporarily suspended, see e.g. [0570], "An access administrator for an entity or the IT security personnel of the sponsor organization can temporarily suspend a user for the entity." The claimed "field" is the referenced "Name" in Fig. 15A. Thus, it would have*

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the database art at the time of the invention to

combine the teachings of the cited references because Keinsley's teachings would have

allowed Hansen's system to gain more specific means for maintaining security, see

Keinsley [0015]), wherein the status of the field is associated with an activity that

involves the field and with a participant who is excluded from performing the activity

involving the field *(See e.g. Keinsley Figs. 15A-B, [0004], "Sponsor organizations, such*

as healthcare companies, have clients that access their data and other resources over a

distributed information retrieval system such as the World Wide Web," and [0523], "The

combination of the statuses controls whether a given user can perform something for a

given entity against certain data," where the claimed "activity" is the referenced

"perform something" and the claimed "participant" is the referenced "user").

18. The system of claim 17, wherein changing the status of the field includes ending an

exclusion of the identified participant from involving the field in the activity *(See e.g. Keinsley*

[0561], "Reinstate a User is equivalent to Register a User, where an existing user account is

being used, where the user has been previously registered with the entity, and the status is

Revoked. This results in reregistered and active status records being set up for the entity-user").

19. The system of claim 18, wherein changing the status of the field includes releasing a

field for display to all participants *(See e.g. Keinsley Fig. 15A where the "Current Status" of all*

users, i.e. "participants" is displayed).

20. The system of claim 17, further comprising operational instructions for the creation of

a product *(See e.g. Keinsley [0036], "Dynamic Menus--the list of functions a user can perform*

based on the rights granted to him or her within the secured logon application. If a user does not

have access to a particular function that function will not be presented as a menu item to the user").

21. The system of claim 17, wherein the tailored data object class definitions comprise:

standard elements hardcoded into the tailored data object class definitions and hence not definable by a user *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 2A where elements such as "Name," "Abbreviation," "Language," etc. are "hardcoded")*; and

tailored elements including the user-defined data fields *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 2A and col. 3, line 57 – col. 4, line 5, "Thus, in FIG. 2A, the user has defined the index class Patient, and assigned or created the following attributes 180: Last Name, First Name, Social Security Number, Date Admitted (Date 1), and Doctor").*

22. The system of claim 21, wherein the standard elements comprise elements found in every member of a group of data object class definitions *(See e.g. Hansen Fig. 2A where elements such as "Name," "Abbreviation," "Language," etc. would be in every class).*

23. The system of claim 17, wherein the data processing device activities further include:

receiving user input identifying an operation that involves the tailored object class definition, the operation including the activity that involves the field *(See e.g. Keinsley [0004], "Sponsor organizations, such as healthcare companies, have clients that access their data and other resources over a distributed information retrieval system such as the World Wide Web. Such sponsor organizations have need of a stand-alone security system controlling access to secured information and self-service functionality for the sponsor organization")*; and

associating an identifier of the operation with the status to indicate that the status is relevant to the operation *(See e.g. Keinsley Fig. 15A and [0009], "5. Different users need to play*

different roles within the entities for which they work. This requirements means that there needs

to be a way to assign roles to users").

24. The system of claim 23, wherein the data processing device activity of receiving user

input identifying the operation includes receiving user input identifying a collaboration of at least

two parties *(See e.g. Keinsley Fig. 15A and [0007], "3. In order to use the system, each user*

needs to have the context in which he uses the system be defined. In general, the context is the

organization for which he or she works. Typically these organizations are different from the

sponsor organization. Having the context will drive what kinds of business functions and data

are available to the user").

Response to Arguments

As per Applicant's argument that the claims are statutory under 35 U.S.C. 101, the

Examiner respectfully disagrees. As per claims 1-14, deleting material from the specification

(i.e. "or in a propagated signal") does not overcome the non-statutory signals rejection. Rather,

Applicant must specifically disavow the use of carrier waves. A simpler alternative would be to

amend the claims to read "a machine-readable storage device," since that is statutory.

Claims 17-24 are not statutory under 35 U.S.C. 101 because they are directed to a system

but do not require hardware. Executing stored instructions on a processor is not a system.

Rather, there must be physical components, defined as such in the specification, that work

together to execute the claimed method. In the instant case, for example, there must be a

physical component that identifies a trigger.

Applicant's arguments with respect to the 35 U.S.C. 102(e) rejections of claims 1-16 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

As per Applicant's argument that Keinsley does not teach the limitations of claims 17-24, the Examiner is not certain which limitations Applicant is referring to. The Examiner has, however, used another reference to teach tailoring data object class definitions. With Hansen as the primary reference, Keinsley's teachings add the details about modifying a user's access to a given system.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aaron Sanders whose telephone number is 571-270-1016. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00a-4:00p.
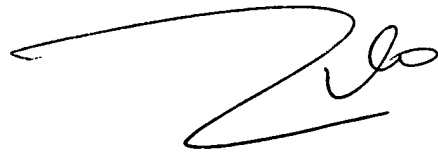
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tim Vo can be reached on 571-272-3642. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/AJS/
Aaron J. Sanders
Examiner
21 December 2007

TIM VO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100